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freely, and if any are afflicted, a little purse is often made up by women collecting for the case. There are benefit clubs established amongst these weavers generally. Infidelity and republicanism have made considerable inroads amongst them; and there is a shop in the district where the writings of Paine, Carlile, Voltaire, and Volney, as well as many periodical publications of a deleterious kind, are sold, and which are very extensively read. The depression of the trade of this city, during the last two years, has reduced the more careful and sober work-people to a condition of considerable suffering; and it has been painful to witness them parting with one piece of good furniture after another, to enable them to buy bread. Their feelings have been soured, and their principles undermined, in many instances, by these heart-rending circumstances.

*Moral Statistics of a District near Gray's Inn, London, in 1836.*  
Communicated by W. FELKIN, Esq., F.S.S.

THE locality is about 90 yards square; and the dwellings form courts and lanes, having intersecting narrow passages. It contains 200 houses, inhabited by 521 families, of whom 49 are those of respectable shop-keepers; these were not visited, therefore 472 families, containing 1700 persons, are here described. Several families (in one instance 11) live in one house. Generally each family occupies only one room, and that sometimes a cellar or kitchen under-ground. Little or no social feeling is exhibited amongst the neighbours; they seldom speak except to quarrel; cruelty, revenge, and oppression, are frequently practised upon each other. Sicknes, sorrow, and death occur, and often no one heeds the sufferer; the widow and the fatherless may weep as in the solitude of a desert. These people live to themselves; and, until recent exertions of the police, the neighbourhood abounded with thieves, who still visit their old haunts. The nearest places of worship are a church and a dissenting chapel, both of which are some hundred yards off, and which present the only accommodation for religious instruction for 10,000 souls. In the following schedule, the courts, &c. are numbered. The following observations refer to these numbers:—

No. 1.—This is the best part of the district.

No. 2.—Inhabitants desire instruction.

No. 3.—Distress is here confined to widows, aged, infirm, and gin-drinkers.

No. 4.—Chiefly journeymen shoe-makers. But little distress.

No. 5.—House of ill-fame here, in which mother and daughter live upon prostitutes. The mother entices servant-girls to leave their places, offers her house as an asylum, and detains them under various pretexts, until they have spent their money and lost their virtue.

No. 6.—This is a wretched place; the houses of ill-fame are of a shocking character. Early and excessive dram-drinking, and Sabbath-breaking, are practised to an awful extent. A widow keeps one improper house, and her daughter another, with several inmates.

No. 7.—Is a small court, in which there is one house of ill-fame.

No. .—This court is inhabited chiefly by Roman Catholics.

No. 9.—Only one family; they are Italians.

No. 10.—A lane, in which are a number of little shop-keepers, who receive stolen goods.

No. 11.—In this place the house of ill-fame had two inmates.

Nos. 12 and 13.—No remarks.

No. 14.—Several of the families here would not allow the visitor to enter. The house of ill-fame had two inmates.

No. 15.—Chiefly inhabited by tradesmen.

|  | 1  | 2  | 3   | 4  | 5  | 6   | 7  | 8   | 9  | 10  | 11 | 12 | 13  | 14 | 15 | Total |
|--|----|----|-----|----|----|-----|----|-----|----|-----|----|----|-----|----|----|-------|
| Number of Houses . .   | 9  | 6  | 18  | 2  | 2  | 49  | 9  | 14  | 1  | 25  | 6  | 5  | 10  | 21 | 23 | 200   |
| Number of Families . .   | 20 | 12 | 51  | 5  | 5  | 127 | 18 | 57  | 1  | 85  | 14 | 15 | 34  | 23 | 6  | 472   |
| Number of Inhabitants.   | 81 | 41 | 233 | 26 | 21 | 420 | 74 | 200 | †  | 306 | 50 | 48 | 123 | 61 | 16 | 1700  |
| Children under 12 years }<br>of age . . . . . }                                  | 31 | 9  | 100 | 11 | 6  | 136 | 28 | 76  | .. | 121 | 22 | 13 | 51  | 12 | †  | 616   |
| Attend Sunday Schools.   | 22 | 2  | 34  | 1  | 4  | 45  | 2  | 8   | .. | 39  | 11 | 4  | 14  | 3  | .. | 189   |
| Families neglect Public }<br>Worship entirely* . . }                             | 9  | 9  | 25  | 3  | 3  | 70  | 13 | 52  | .. | 66  | 5  | 11 | 18  | 14 | 4  | 302   |
| Individuals who neglect }<br>Worship, and infants, }<br>sick, infirm, and aged } | 32 | 29 | 134 | 19 | 11 | 251 | 58 | 174 | .. | 323 | 21 | 34 | 76  | 30 | 8  | 1100  |
| Families without Scrip- }<br>tures . . . . . }                                   | .. | 3  | ..  | .. | .. | 28  | .. | 28  | .. | 32  | 2  | 5  | 2   | 2  | .. | 102   |
| Adults who cannot read.  | .. | .. | 3   | .. | .. | 11  | .. | 16  | .. | 12  | .. | 3  | 1   | .. | .. | 46    |
| Houses of ill-fame . .   | .. | .. | ..  | .. | 1  | 3   | 1  | ..  | .. | ..  | 1  | .. | ..  | 1  | .. | 7     |
| Shops open on Lord's }<br>day . . . . . }  | .. | .. | ..  | .. | .. | 15  | .. | 4   | .. | 15  | .. | .. | ..  | 10 | 10 | 54    |
| Public houses, all of }<br>which are open during }<br>Sabbath . . . . . }        | .. | .. | ..  | .. | .. | ..  | .. | 1   | .. | 2   | .. | .. | ..  | 2  | 1  | 6     |
| Shops shut during Lord's }<br>day . . . . . }                                    | .. | .. | ..  | .. | .. | 2   | .. | ..  | .. | ..  | .. | .. | ..  | 11 | 9  | 22    |

\* But few attend worship regularly, and 17 persons only made serious profession of religion  
† Not known.

### Turnpike Roads in England and Wales.

THE following statement exhibits the condition of all the turnpike trusts in England and Wales in the year 1836, the latest period to which the returns\* have been made up, together with a comparison between that year and 1821.†

The number of trusts in England and Wales, in 1821, was 1025, and, in 1836, 1119, shewing an increase of 94 trusts; of these, 69 in 1821, and 68 in 1836, were in Wales. The distance of roads, in 1836, is not given; in 1821, it amounted to 18,244 miles in England, and 2631 in Wales; together, 20,875. The income from tolls and parish composition, in 1821, was 1,088,767*l.*, averaging 52*l.* 3*s.* 1½*d.* per mile. The income from the same two sources, in 1836, was 1,559,467*l.*, and exceeded that of 1821 by 43 per cent. As the distance of roads in the former year is not known, no certain account of the increase of produce

\* See Commons Paper, Session 1837-38, No. 529.

† See Part III, of the Tables of Revenue, Population, and Commerce, p. 430.